

WHIG ADVOCATE.

CANTON, MISS.

SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1839.

FOR PRESIDENT,
HENRY CLAY, of Ky.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
JOHN TYLER, of Va.
Subject to the decision of a National Convention.
FOR GOVERNOR,
EDWARD TURNER.
FOR CONGRESS,
ADAM L. BINGAMAN,
REUBEN DAVIS.
FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
DUDLEY S. JENNINGS.
FOR STATE TREASURER,
SILAS BROWN.
FOR AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS,
PHILIP DIXON.

It is painful to look at the condition of our State at this time. Jackson is continually crowded with visitors, all in search of Union Bank Post-notes, and our high-ways are thronged with pilgrims bound to that Mecca of their hopes. "And the people were scattered throughout all the land of Egypt to gather stubble for straw." Yet these Post-notes are our only refuge, wretched as it is. We have no choice. The necessity is too urgent—the evil day must be put off a few months longer, and but a few months it will be, for the relief will be but momentary. If ever there was a time for rigid economy—for "retrenchment and reform," it exists now in Mississippi. The reckless expenditure and extravagance which have characterized the country, must give place to a different order of things. This, and this alone, can restore the crippled energies of the State, and lift the fortunes of our people out of the miserable quagmire of pecuniary thralldom in which they are floundering.

People of Mississippi! no legislative enactments, no Bank accommodations can effectually relieve you. Put not your strength in princes—trust to your own unaided energies, and your affairs will yet be restored to a healthful condition; for you must first become sound before the Banks can be so. A people with broken fortune and bad credit, will have Banks of the same description. Either circumstance will induce the other. If Banks over-issue (and whenever they do so, they become unsound) the people will be injured; and on the other hand a reckless speculating people cannot make a good bank. But to take our leave of Post-notes, it is to be hoped they are the last shift we will have to resort to. The truth is, we have a natural disposition to use expedients whenever we can find them, and when they are no longer to be found, we are compelled to look to surer means.

We always regret to see a total disregard of truth and decency, come from what quarter it may, and to be entirely candid, we must acknowledge that some accusation of the kind may be justly charged upon the press of both the great political parties which divide the country. This is productive of no good, but on the contrary, has a great tendency to obscure the truth, mislead the ignorant and disgust the intelligent. For instance, the following passage from a late number of the Mississippiian:

"Every one who knows any thing of the history of this self-styled whig party, knows that there is not a drop of republican blood in their veins. Many of them are the descendants of the Tories of the revolution, and all of them would have been Tories, with the exception of a few honest men, who are misled, had they lived at the period of the revolution. They are Tories in heart, soul and spirit. All their principles tend to Toryism and Absolute power. It is a familiar and every day assertion with them, that the British government is better than our own American constitution. They prefer kings, lords and hereditary aristocracy, a national debt, and a national bank, to our free democratic republican form of government. They despise the people, and want to reduce them all to the condition of serfs and feudal vassals."

We do not select this as coming from a particular print or political opponent, but as a specimen best suited to illustrate our remark. If every writer were to speak the language of candour and gentlemanly courtesy, and utter only what he believed to be true in fact, and correct in theory; how much of the bitterness and rancour of party strife it would remove. An intelligent stranger after reading the above extract would immediately conjecture there was something wanting in the tone of moral feeling and principles of taste of the community, where such silly calumnies could be risked. In consequence our state of society is degraded in the estimation of foreigners. It would be a want of proper respect to common sense to say that the above quoted assertions are untrue, that every one knows, and the author of the extract, of course, knew perfectly well that there was not a word of truth in it. But there are many well meaning but weak and misguided men who suppose that they advance the prospects of their party by venting imbecile slanders upon the principles of their opponents, how much sooner they degrade themselves and the dignity of the press.

THE TIMES.—One of the worst symptoms of the times is the miserably blind policy pursued by the leading organs of the Whigs and Democrats of this State in relation to the Union Bank. Let any one examine the columns of the Sun and Mississippian, and he will find them filled with praises of the great Bank. It is undeniably true that the Union Bank is the only institution in the State to which our people can now look for Bank accommodations—and it is consequently true, that this Bank possesses the power of exercising an overwhelming influence over the politics of the State. But it does not follow that the Bank will enter the political arena because it possesses the power of controlling the November elections. Our own opinion is, that the Directors of the Union Bank are too enlightened to take such a step. They know that no Bank ever identified itself with a political party, without being ruined by the blunder. Instance, the fate of the late Bank of the United States. We warn the Sun and Mississippian against carrying out the miserable policy they are pursuing. If the Union Bank enter the political arena, she is ruined, and Mississippi's hopes of benefits to be derived from her own institution, are all blasted. We tell Messrs. Johnston and Howard as politicians, that any party that succeeds in identifying itself with the Union Bank, seals its own fate.

The races commenced here on Monday last. For several days previous to that time swarms of gamblers came pouring into our village, and now, we are told, carry on their hellish operations every night at the only hall in the limits of our corporation—we would remind these gentlemen that the eyes of our Mayor are upon them; and that if they escape his vigilance, they are sure to find themselves in hockley upon the return of our excellent District Attorney, who is now in Rankin, prosecuting their brethren who have been preying upon the citizens of Brandon.

What singular changes have taken place in the last four years! Who could ever have foreseen that Martin Van Buren should be seriously proposed as a candidate for the suffrages of the States Right Party? Yet such is the fact. They are seriously told he is the man best calculated to carry out their construction of the Constitution, and to maintain inviolate their favorite principles. What principle in common holds he with them? In sooth what are his principles? Are they to be deduced from his political course? Has any one a clew to guide him through that Cretan labyrinth of duplicity and non-commitment through which he has wended his tortuous way? Perhaps his political maxims are to be found recorded in his great speeches, and in the mighty deeds for the good of the republic which have characterized his career in times past. Perhaps so indeed! but it will require untiring and laborious antiquaries, and most astute wits, to find them out and bring them to the light, for his most earnest admirers have been as yet unable to produce them. His opinions are of quite a meteoric cast, "they fly ere you can point their place." In truth were they printed on the "pale beam of the moon," stamped upon the running stream, or traced in the dust of the streets, they could not be more evanescent. His expression of political sentiment is significant and satisfactory as the "Aio te Lucida Romanos vincere posse" of the Delphic prophetess. We may be told that there is a great political question on which he and they coincide, and that this alone should govern their choice; this question is the expediency of the Sub-Treasury scheme. There are several reasons why it is insufficient to establish Mr. Van Buren's claims to their support. First, it is only a portion of the States Right Party that agree with him upon this measure. Second, it (the Sub-Treasury scheme) is not of sufficient consequence to determine their choice. It is not a coincidence of opinion upon a single question of secondary importance that should command our support to a particular individual, and there are other questions of too radical a nature to be overlooked, which place Mr. Van Buren at an immeasurable distance from the party above named. Third, the present president is not to be depended on for the advocacy of any measure—except one; the aggrandizement of himself. His past life and course is sufficient evidence of this. Fourth, and last; he does not entirely agree with the States Right Party even upon this measure; he has a lingering affection for Banks, he proposes to use them as individuals—whereas the doctrine is, that the divorce should be entire, "a mensa et thoro," and "a vinculo matrimonii." To sum up the whole, matter, an accidental action together, upon a question of mere expediency is made the pretext to force a high-minded and honorable body of men into the ranks of the most unprincipled demagogue that ever gulled a misguided people—to compel them to hoist the banner of a miserable imitator, and "follower in the footsteps," who creeps into office by clothing his "recreant limbs" in the "lions' hide."

We are pleased to witness the unanimity which prevails in this community in favor of the "Gallon Law." With one single exception, all the grocers and tavern keepers in our village closed the tipping business on the sixtieth day after the passage of the law. We are gratified to learn that our excellent Mayor is taking the proper steps for the abolition of the only remaining *hell* in town. Let him persevere in this matter—the people are ready to support him.

The citizens of Holly Springs have given a dinner to Judge Wilkinson as a mark of their continued regard for his character as a high minded man, and to assure him that he had not fallen in their esteem in consequence of the unfortunate affair with which it was his lot to be recently connected.

OUR SHERIFF.—We have known that for some time reports prejudicial to the character of Mr. Flournoy, Sheriff of Madison county—both as a gentleman and as an officer—have been in circulation in some of the adjoining counties.

We have heretofore failed to notice and contradict those reports for two reasons—one, because we thought they would pass away without much remark, as groundless and unfounded rumor—and the other, that by noticing we would give them greater publicity and be treating them with more respect than they deserved.

But these reports which are alike unfounded and baseless, have continued to increase and spread until they have grown so common and so extensive that we would be censurable if we were longer to remain silent, and permit them to grow, swell and extend over the State, and not say one word in its defence, by pronouncing them unfounded and slanderous.

What the reports are we need not mention, but will say for the satisfaction of those at a distance, that they may place no reliance in any charges that they may be prejudicial to Mr. Flournoy's character as a gentleman—and that so far as his reputation as an officer hereafter depends upon his conduct, that no one will have cause to complain. The only offence of which Mr. Flournoy is chargeable with—has been his too great lenity and confidence in the people—trusting them too far—and confiding in promises—promises that have been made, (probably in good faith) but have been deceptive and never fulfilled.

Mr. Flournoy has assured us that that time has passed, and that every one may now look for a rigid and complete discharge of his duty as an officer.

GOOD NEWS FROM CONNECTICUT.—This gallant little State has made a clean sweep of the loco focos. The Whig candidate for Governor is elected by a majority of 3000 votes; and the entire delegation to Congress, amounting to six members, has been secured by the Whigs.

So Dr. Niles is "clean out." We have very little doubt that the "Old Dominion" has obtained a similar victory of the party. If she has the fate of the Administration is forever settled.

ON DR.—It is rumored in town that Mr. W. Chapman had a long interview yesterday morning with one of our literary gentlemen, and that he has agreed to bring out a new Petit Comedy, dramatized by the latter from one of our most popular romances. From our knowledge of the writers distinguished literary attainments, we predict great success for the new play.

We call the attention of our readers particularly to the subjoined article which we cut from the Natchez Courier and Journal. We are the uncompromising advocates of direct trade in its true sense. But we are not in favor of purchasing from European manufacturers those articles which are offered to us as cheap by the Northern manufacturers. This would be declaring war upon the North in good earnest. Let us continue to purchase American fabrics as heretofore from first hands, and ship them directly to our own ports. To aim at more than this would be ridiculous in the extreme, and must end in a disastrous failure of Southern commerce, and ruin to our country by exciting hostile feelings between the North and South. Our readers will discover that we now carry on a direct trade to the extent of three fourths of the merchandise consumed by us.

Direct Trade.

To the Editor of the Courier.
SIR:—I have read your remarks of the 4th inst. in reply to the Grand Gulf Advertiser and had previously seen those of the latter print. Whether I have less charity or courtesy, or more candour than yourself, or what ever else may be the cause, I cannot excuse the Advertiser upon the score of "hurry" as you do, in attempting to mislead the public upon this very important subject—the direct trade of Mississippi. If the editor of the Advertiser is as candid as I am, he is the most ignorant or the most hurried man that has ever written upon this subject in the State.

Will you allow me sir, to make a small quotation from the same article to which you allude, in proof of my assertion.
"If we must be tributary to any city, far cheaper will be the tribute if it is to be paid to Charleston. With her we may expect an intercourse by means of railroads within four or five years from this time. This will bring us closer to her than we can be through New York by means of steam ships. We are confident that Charleston will be able, in a very short time, to import sufficiently to supply all the southern country on even more favorable terms than goods can be purchased at New York."

Now, sir, let the Advertiser be informed

ed, if he has never heard it before, that considerably more than two thirds, or perhaps about three fourths of the trade which exists and has heretofore existed between us and the Northern cities is in all respects a direct trade. Two thirds or three fourths of the merchandise we purchase there is purchased of first hands, and shipped the first time directly here, to Mississippi, if not stopped to be re-shipped or sold second hand, by some city between here and there.

With the exception then of our Grocery trade with N. Orleans or some Southern point, he would have about three fourths of the merchandise which we consume, bought at the North by Charleston, (for they can be purchased in Philadelphia, New York and Boston cheaper than any where else,) shipped there and then re-sold and re-shipped to us. This is direct trade with a vengeance! For let me ask him what we can buy in first hands at Charleston, except perhaps rice and tobacco?

As regards foreign goods, which embrace about one-fourth, or perhaps a little over, of the merchandise which comes from out of Mississippi, not including sugar and coffee, let us, I say, if we do not purchase it in Europe, buy it second-hand of Charleston or any body else that will sell it cheapest. But so far as regards about three-fourths of the merchandise which we buy, or talk of buying it elsewhere than where it is made and manufactured, in the Northern ports of the United States, is to oppose a direct trade the most wholesome, and advocate re-shipment and second-hand purchase the most disadvantageous that can well be imagined.

I am an uncompromising advocate of direct trade. And by that I mean that we should go for all our purchases to the first shipping point—the original exporters for all articles which we use in sufficient quantities to justify the trip.

No man in the South would rejoice more than the writer to see the South import all her European goods. But to talk of proscribing our trade with the North, is to advocate the unmaking of an agency in the South for the purpose of purchasing at the North, and re-selling, and re-shipping to us, about three-fourths of our supplies; which few men in Mississippi will subscribe to, I hope.

The evidence by which I determine the proportion of foreign and domestic merchandise which we use, has been published in the Courier and is conclusive on the subject.

A SOUTHERNER.

For the Madison Whig Advocate.
At a meeting of the citizens of Sharon and its vicinity convened for the purpose of expressing their deep regret for the death and respect for the character of the late B. W. M. MINTER. The Rev. Richard Beard was called to the chair, and C. Graham appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been explained by the Chairman, the following resolutions were proposed and unanimously adopted.

1. Resolved, That we consider the solemn dispensation of Divine Providence which has removed from among us, our friend and fellow citizen, Dr. B. W. M. Minter as an occurrence well calculated to call forth a public expression of our high respect for his character, and our unfeigned and deep sorrow for his death.

2. Resolved, That we take great pleasure in expressing our admiration of the numerous and commanding virtues of the deceased as a fellow citizen, a gentleman, a christian and a christian minister.

3. Resolved, That we consider his death a great public loss, and especially to this community with which he has been for some time identified, more especially to Sharon College in the establishment of which he was one of the most prominent and efficient actors, and in the building up of which he has uniformly manifested a deep and devoted interest.

4. Resolved, That we sympathize deeply with the bereaved and afflicted family and friends of the deceased in a loss which they will no doubt find to be irreplaceable.

5. Resolved, That a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be transmitted to his family as an expression to them of our views and feelings on this melancholy occasion.

6. Resolved, further, That copies be sent to the editors of the Madison Whig Advocate and Southern Telegraph, for publication.

R. BEARD, Ch'n.
C. GRAHAM, Sec'y.
Sharon, April, 1839.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.
March 22, 1839.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Bank of the United States, held at their banking house this morning, after the ordinary business of the day was completed, Nicholas Biddle, Esq., President, communicated to the Board his intention of resigning his place in the Institution, and took leave of his colleagues in a brief valedictory, marked not only by his usual felicity of expression, but singularly characterized by an eloquent pathos, which was warmly irresistible among the old and tried friends, his fellow-laborers for the last twenty years.

Upon Mr. Biddle's withdrawal, the following letter from him to the Directors was presented and read:

To the Board of Directors of the Bank of the United States.
GENTLEMEN—I execute a purpose which as you are aware, I have long meditated, and first meeting under the new charter, that of retiring from the direction of the Bank. It is now more than twenty years since I entered its service. They have been years of intense labor, and they have earned for me a right to claim the relaxation and repose which approaching age, and precarious health requires. I have waited anxiously for the most appropriate moment at which I could be best spared, but hitherto, whenever I have sought the retirement I so much needed, some difficulty in which my services was deemed useful, always interposed to detain me. None such existed now. All the political dissensions connected with the Bank for the last ten years have ceased; all its extraordinary efforts for the protection of our national interests are happily ended, and the Bank has returned to its accustomed

channels of business in peace. I can therefore withdraw at length without inconvenience, and I do it more readily because I leave the affairs of the Institution in a state of great prosperity, and in the hands of able Directors and Officers.

This separation from friends with whom I have been so long, and so ably associated, is among the most painful acts of my life, and I pray you to accept, at parting, my sincere wishes for the permanent welfare of you all.
W. BIDDLE, President.
Philadelphia, March 22, 1839.

Whereupon, Manuel Eyer, Esq., was, on motion of Joseph R. Ingels, Esq., called to the Chair, and the following resolutions, offered by Mr. Ingels, were unanimously adopted: Resolved, That the Directors have been pleased to witness the resignation of Mr. Biddle to withdraw from his situation as President of the Bank of the United States. For many years the best interests of the Institution, under his special management, and accompanied by the assistance of his devoted friends, ensuring zeal, and shining abilities. In both periods of its corporate existence, it has been exposed to continued assaults and surrounding with complicated difficulties. Power and justice have prevailed throughout the course of its career. More than one assumed and political crisis has threatened the institutions of the country, which it is proud to stand, and check its progress. But it has not ceased to prosper. More than one assumed and political crisis has threatened the institutions of the country, which it is proud to stand, and check its progress. But it has not ceased to prosper.

"The Board of Directors were it to themselves and to the stockholders whom they represent in accepting with deep reluctance the resignation now tendered to them to record their acknowledgments to a gentleman whose unrivalled skill in finance—unswerving devotion to his duties, firm and independent character in the midst of obsequies; elevated and honorable principles, and courteous and urban deportment, have marked with unfading antiquity a long and arduous career. We are informed as much and so faithfully, leaves the Institution with which he is identified prosperous in all its relations, among its stockholders to promote the interests of the several communities by which it is surrounded, and in its association with sister establishments, and secure in the respect and esteem of all who are connected with it in foreign as well as domestic intercourse."

It was then moved by J. R. Ingels, Esq., that the Board do now proceed to the election of a director in the place of N. Biddle, resigned; which, it appeared upon the ballot, that Thomas Danlay, Esq., was unanimously elected a Director, to supply the vacancy. Mr. Danlay's resignation of his office as second assistant Cashier, was presented to the Board by J. C. Whitworth, Esq., Cashier, and accepted: Whereupon, on motion, the Board proceeded to the election of a President, and upon calling the ballots, it appeared that Thomas Danlay, Esq., was unanimously elected President of the Bank of the United States, and the same committee were requested, by their chairman, to inform Mr. Danlay of his election, and request his acceptance of the appointment. Upon taking the chair, Mr. Danlay said:

Gentlemen—I beg you to accept of my cordial and respectful thanks for the confidence you have been pleased to repose in me. The trust conferred by your suffrages is one of the deepest responsibility. I feel the weight. To assume this position under the administration of this great institution, in the most prosperous condition of public affairs, and in the happiest circumstances of our national transition, might well appear the most presumptuous but to follow in instant succession, a gentleman, whose singular abilities, firmness, integrity and skill, have been devoted with untiring energy and uniform success, to the best interests of the stockholders and of his country, for the consecutive years, in a field of labor, if any, can be found equal. Without your generous confidence, I should shrink from it.

In pledging myself to fidelity, zeal and unremitting devotion to its interests—I must throw myself wholly upon you—upon that talents, industry, discretion and unflinching determination for the right which have characterized your Board from its origin. In your hands all will be safe; and in the hope of being sustained by your frank support, I now with unfeigned distrust in my own powers, tender to you and those we represent, the best energies I possess in the service to which you have called me."

From the Baltimore Patriot.
Henry Clay.

The mighty Statesman now we view,
The friend of freedom and of man.
I am invited to record my opinion of one of the most illustrious characters that ever dignified or adorned the pages of history—that ever dazzled the world with the brilliance of his career. He stands in the Hall of the American Senate, the avowed champion of the rights of man—he stands alone, a magnificent monument of genius, and in vain may we search among the tangle of Oriental genius, or the records of ancient talent, for a parallel to this mighty orator of nature. Like that of Demosthenes and Cicero, the thunder of his eloquence strikes terror to tyrants—it pours from his tongue like a flood of flame, tumbling from the summit of the Alps, or Andes, and the very walls seem to live and leap as they echo back his burning words of eloquence. In the grandeur of his conception he rivals the most glorious masters of Greece; and in the beauty and brilliancy of his language, he has never been surpassed by the most splendid specimens of Roman or Arabian oratory. Even the tongue of Tully, which made the mightiest Roman tremble, and struck terror to Cato's nerve, never excelled in the glory of oratory the Heaven-touched tongue of Clay. When he rises in Congress like some mighty lion that is about to spring upon his prey and crush him to the earth, every eye is fixed, every tongue is mute, and silence holds his reign while the power of his eloquence holds spell-bound the great phalanx of genius that surrounds him.

As a Statesman he has proved himself not only the friend and benefactor of man, but the savior of his country, when the dark cloud of war was gathering in the South, and brother was ready to imbrue his hands in the blood of a brother. Like the Angel of Peace, Henry Clay came forward, rolled back the dark cloud of war, and the rainbow of reason appeared on the horizon of Carolina. But whether we view him as a Statesman or an orator, he is the same original and glorious character. The Parliament of England has resounded with the strains of Burke and Chatham, and our own Congress has been charmed by the burning and brilliant eloquence of Webster and many other illustrious characters, but greater than Burke and Fox, greater than Webster and the most brilliant orators of the House, is Henry Clay, the great and determined opposer of all usurpation.

Henry Clay is the guardian and guar-

antee of American Liberty. Give him the reins of Empire and the silver thread of the loom will never triumph on the ruins of our Empire—give him the reins of empire, and the flag of freedom will forever wave on the walls of Washington. His name has gone forth to the world, the pages of history have recorded his renown, and his memory will forever be engraved on the hearts of his countrymen.

MILFORD BARD.

Dr. Hogg's Hotel, Gay St.

MARCH OF MORALITY.—A Sabbath is now lying at the main wharf at Essex-prize, the cargo of which consists of fifty game cocks, and a large inventory of gallop jags. Landers, now in your time.

WE are authorized to announce Geo. W. King, as a candidate for County Treasurer.

WE are authorized to announce M. Vandermant, as a candidate for County Treasurer.

WE are authorized to announce N. B. Whitehead, as a candidate for Sheriff of Madison county.

ECCLÉSIASTICAL.

A special meeting of the Canton Presbytery will be held in this place, commencing on Thursday next—will be opened by a Sermon from the Moderator, Rev. W. Campbell, President of Sharon College, at 11 o'clock. A. M. Preaching will be continued till Sabbath, perhaps longer.

A. C. DICKERSON.

Canton, 19th April 1839.

NOTICE.

THE co-partnership which heretofore existed under the firm and style of Allenworth & Coleman, was dissolved by mutual consent, on the first day of January, 1839. Notice, therefore, is hereby given to all those indebted to said firm are requested to come forward and make immediate settlement.

P. ALLENWORTH.

Leakey co., April 20, 1839.

WHITING & SLARK.

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HARDWARE.

No. 12, Old Levee Street, (Opposite the Custom House.) New-Orleans, April 20, 1839.

CORONERS SALE.

Benj. R. Friel, vs. F. Pa. on bond to April Term, 1839, in Madison Circuit Court.

J. H. Andrews and vs. 1839, in Madison Circuit Court.

BY virtue of the above stated cases to be directed, I will expose to public sale for cash, at the Court-house door in the town of Canton, on the

Fifth Monday in April 1839.

The following Negro Slaves to-wit:

ANTHONY AND WIFE, CELIA, ALBERT AND WIFE, JUDY AND CHILD, JOHN, TOM, MARY AND DIANA.

Levied on and will be sold, as the property of John H. Walker, to satisfy the above stated cases.

WILLIAM JOHNER, Sheriff.

April 20, 1839. 13-16 [Pr. fee \$4]

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Samuel V. Mitchell, vs. On \$5. on bond to April Term, 1839, in Madison Circuit Court.

JOSEPH J. JAGERS and C. C. JAGERS, vs. Jas. Ballard, Sheriff.

Same and A. W. HENSON, Briggs, Lacost & Co. vs. Jas. J. Jagers, Sheriff.

BY virtue of the above stated cases to be directed, I will expose to public sale, for cash, at the Court-house door in the town of Canton, on the

Fifth Monday in April 1839.

The following property to-wit: Three likely Negroes.

DOUBLIN, Sally & Emily.

Levied on, as the property of defendant and will be sold to satisfy plaintiff's debt and cost.

S. M. FLOURNOY, SKY.

By J. A. PRINCE, Deputy.

April 20, 1839.—13-16 [Pr. fee \$4]

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Asker M. Nathan, vs. On \$5. on April Term, 1839, in Madison Circuit Court.

JOHN SHROVE, vs. John Shrove, Sheriff.

BY virtue of the above stated cases to be directed, I shall expose to public sale, for cash, at the Court-house door, in the town of Canton, on the

SEVENTH DAY OF APRIL, 1839.

ONE NEGRO BOY NAMED BILLY.

Levied on and will be sold to satisfy the above stated case.

S. M. FLOURNOY, SKY.

By C. HICKSON, Deputy.

April 20, 1839. 13-16 [Pr. fee \$4]

NOTICE.

A Bank will find one of the undersigned at Shagbark's tavern, in Canton, prepared to make all settlements. We shall be here for several weeks.

JAS. A. KING.

F. L. SWANN.

DR. JOHN T. FULTON.

HAS removed his office to the Drug Store of Mr. E. D. Ward, where he may be found throughout the day, and at his residence during the night, unless professionally absent. By his time and attention being exclusively devoted to the duties of his profession, he hopes to receive the confidence and favor of the public.

April 13, 1839.

A CARD.

DR. D. M. DANCY.

HAVING located himself at Mr. A. G. Bennett's, immediately on the road leading from Livingston to Canton, half way between the two places, respectfully offers his professional services to the planters &c. that neighborhood and the public generally.

April 13, 1839.

TI-16*

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April 20, 1839. 13-16 [Pr. fee \$4]
NOTICE.
A Bank will find one of the undersigned at Shagbark's tavern, in Canton, prepared to make all settlements. We shall be here for several weeks.
JAS. A. KING.
F. L. SWANN.
DR. JOHN T. FULTON.
HAS removed his office to the Drug Store of Mr. E. D. Ward, where he may be found throughout the day, and at his residence during the night, unless professionally absent. By his time and attention being exclusively devoted to the duties of his profession, he hopes to receive the confidence and favor of the public.
April 13, 1839.
A CARD.
DR. D. M. DANCY.
HAVING located himself at Mr. A. G. Bennett's, immediately on the road leading from Livingston to Canton, half way between the two places, respectfully offers his professional services to the planters &c. that neighborhood and the public generally.
April 13, 1839.